

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
21 June 2001 (21.06.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 01/44866 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **G02F 1/1339**

(21) International Application Number: PCT/SG99/00146

(22) International Filing Date:  
17 December 1999 (17.12.1999)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES ASIA PACIFIC PTE. LTD.**  
[SG/SG]; 168 Kallang Way, Singapore 349253 (SG).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): **GUENTHER, Ewald, Karl, Michael** [DE/SG]; 991 Bukit Timah Road, #03-11 MapleWoods, Singapore 589630 (SG).

(74) Agent: **SIEMENS ADVANCED ENGINEERING PTE. LTD.**; Intellectual Property Dept., 166 Kallang Way, Singapore 349249 (SG).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

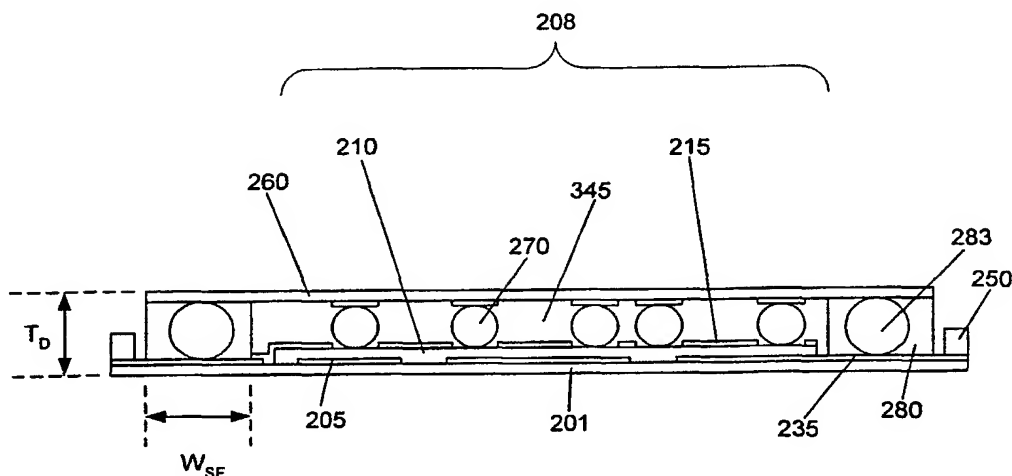
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— With international search report.

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: IMPROVED ORGANIC LED DEVICE



(57) Abstract: The invention provides for the formation of thin devices having an overall thickness ( $T_D$ ) which is less than the width ( $W_{SF}$ ) of the sealing frame used to mount the cap (260). The formation of thin devices is facilitated by the use of spacers (270) in the device region (208) to support the cap.

## IMPROVED ORGANIC LED DEVICE

### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to organic LED (OLED)  
5 devices. More particularly, the invention relates to  
packaging of OLED devices.

### Background of the Invention

Fig. 1 shows an OLED device 100. The OLED device  
10 comprises one or more organic functional layers 110  
between first and second electrodes 105 and 115 on a  
substrate. The electrodes can be patterned to form, for  
example, a plurality of OLED cells to create a pixelated  
OLED device. Bond pads 150, which are coupled to the  
15 first and second electrodes, are provided to enable  
electrical connections to the OLED cells. A cap 160 is  
mounted on the substrate to encapsulate the device. The  
cap is mounted on a cap sealing frame 135, which  
typically has a width ( $W_{SF}$ ) of about 0.5 - 2 mm. Since  
20 the active and electrode materials of the OLED cells are  
sensitive and can be easily damaged from mechanical  
contact, the cap provides a cavity 145 to prevent the  
cap from physically contacting the OLED cells. The  
cavity also allows for the placement of desiccant

materials to cope with finite leakage rate of the device. Leakage of oxygen and moisture into the device is a very critical issue since the device degrades rapidly when it is exposed to water or oxygen.

5           Conventional OLED devices have a thickness ( $T_D$ ) that exceeds the width of the cap sealing frame (e.g., 2 -5 mm). However, the demand for thin, lightweight and flexible devices requires the use of thinner components, such as the cap and the substrate. Decreasing the  
10 thickness of the cap and substrate reduces the mechanical stability of the device, making it more prone to bending which can cause the cavity to collapse, thereby damaging the OLED cells.

As evidenced from the above discussion, it is  
15 desirable to provide a thinner OLED device without sacrificing device reliability.

### **Summary of the Invention**

The invention relates to fabrication of thin  
20 devices. In one embodiment, the invention relates to thin OLED devices. The device comprises a device region in which OLED cells are located. A sealing frame for mounting an encapsulation cap is formed around the device region. In one embodiment spacers are provided

in the device region to provide support to the cap. The use of spacers enables the formation of thin devices having an overall thickness which is less than the width of the sealing frame.

5

#### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Fig. 1 shows an OLED device;

Figs. 2-3 show a process for forming an OLED device in accordance with one embodiment of the invention;

10 Figs 4 -5 show a process for forming an OLED device in accordance with another embodiment of the invention;

Figs 6 -7 show a process for forming an OLED device in accordance with another embodiment of the invention; and

15 Figs 8 -9 show a process for forming an OLED device in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

#### **Preferred Embodiments of the Invention**

The invention relates generally to OLED devices. In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, an OLED  
20 device having a thickness that is less than the width of the cap sealing frame is provided. In another embodiment, the thickness of the OLED device is less than 2 mm, preferably less than 1 mm, and more

preferably less than 0.5 mm. Thin devices facilitate the design of lighter and flexible applications, such as portable devices including cellular phones, pagers, personal digital assistants (PDAs) or smartcards.

5           In one embodiment of the invention, the OLED device comprises spacer particles or support posts. For purposes of discussion, spacer particles and support posts are referred generally as spacers. The spacers create additional support for the cap in the cavity,  
10 preventing it from collapsing onto the OLED cells. This allows the use of thinner substrate and cap to form OLED devices.

Figs. 2-3 show a process for fabricating an OLED device in accordance with one embodiment of the  
15 invention. Referring to Fig. 2, a thin substrate 201 is provided with OLED cell or cells formed thereon. In one embodiment, the substrate comprises a plastic film such as, for example, transparent poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET), poly(butylene terephthalate)  
20 (PBT), poly(ethylene naphthalate) (PEN), polycarbonate (PC), polyimides (PI), polysulfones (PSO), and poly(*p*-phenylene ether sulfone) (PES). Other materials such as polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC), polystyrene (PS) and poly(methyl

methyleacrylate) (PMMA), can also be used to form the substrate. A thin substrate comprising glass or other materials, such as a composite stack comprising glass and polymer or polymer films coated with inorganic  
5 barrier layers, is also useful.

In one embodiment, the substrate is about 20 - 300 um thick. In some cases, the thin substrate maybe mechanically unstable, creating processing problems. A temporary support layer (not shown) can be employed to  
10 stabilize the substrate during the fabrication process. The temporary support layer, for example, can be provided on the backside of the substrate. In one embodiment, the temporary support layer comprises a polymer foil coated with an adhesive for attaching to  
15 the substrate. After processing, the temporary layer is removed since the device package can be used to mechanically stabilize the device.

The OLED cells are formed in the cell region 208 of the substrate. The OLED cells comprise a stack of  
20 layers which includes at least one organic functional layer 210 sandwiched between first and second electrodes 205 and 215. Fabrication of OLED cells is described in, for example, Burroughes et al., Nature (London)

347, 539 (1990), which is herein incorporated by reference for all purposes. Bond pads 250 are provided to provide access to the OLED cells. Typically, the total thickness of the OLED stack is about 300 - 600 nm.

5       Typically, the fabrication of the OLED cells includes depositing a first electrode layer 205 on the substrate. The first electrode layer comprises, for example, a transparent conductive layer such as indium-tin-oxide. The first electrode layer is patterned using  
10 conventional etch and mask techniques. Mechanical patterning techniques, as described in co-pending international application titled "Mechanical Patterning Of A Device Layer" (attorney docket number 99E 8062) and which is herein incorporated by reference for all  
15 purposes, are also useful. The pattern of the electrode layer depends on the application. For example, the first electrode layer can be patterned to form lower electrode strips which serve as anodes of a pixelated device. Connections to bond pads can also be formed.

20       One or more organic functional layers are formed on the substrate, covering the first electrodes. The functional organic layers comprise, for example, conjugated polymer or low molecular materials such as Alq<sub>3</sub>. Other types of functional organic layers are also

useful. The organic functional layers can be formed by conventional techniques. Such techniques include, for example, wet processes such as spin coating or vacuum sublimation (for Alq3 organic layers). Portions of the organic functional layers can be selectively removed to expose, for example, the bond pad connections. Selective removal of the organic layers can be achieved using, for example, a polishing process. Other techniques for selective removal of the organic layers, such as etching, scratching, or laser ablation, can also be used.

A second electrode layer is deposited on the substrate over the organic functional layers and patterned. In one embodiment, the second electrode layer is patterned to form second electrode strips which intersect with the first electrode strips to create a pixelated OLED device. Spatially depositing the conductive layer to form second electrodes is also useful. Other techniques for forming OLED cells are also useful.

In one embodiment, spacer particles 270 are deposited in the cell region of the substrate. The spacer particles can be deposited at any point in the process flow prior to encapsulation. For example, the



spacers can be deposited before or after the formation of the first or second electrodes. In one embodiment, the spacers are formed in the cell region after the formation of the organic functional layers. Spacer  
5 particles are described in concurrently filed international application titled "Encapsulation For Organic LED Device" (attorney docket number GR 99E 2809SG), which is herein incorporated by reference for all purposes.

10 As shown, the spacer particles comprise a spherical shape. Other geometric shapes, such as cubical, prism, pyramidal, or other regular or irregular shapes, are also useful. The mean diameter of the spacer particles should be sufficient to maintain the desired height of  
15 the cavity. Typically, the mean diameter of the spacer particles is about 1 - 500  $\mu\text{m}$ . Preferably, the mean diameter of the spacer particles is about 1 - 20  $\mu\text{m}$ . The mean diameter of the spacer particles can vary depending on when they are deposited on the substrate  
20 during the process flow.

To avoid causing shorts between the electrodes, the spacer particles preferably comprise a non-conductive material. In one embodiment, the spacer particles are made of glass. Spacer particles made of other types of

non-conductive materials, such as silica, polymers, or ceramic, are also useful.

The spacer particles are randomly distributed over the cell region, including active and non-active parts  
5 of the device (e.g., emitting and non-emitting areas). The distribution or density of the spacer particles should be sufficient to prevent a cap 260 from contacting the OLED cells in the presence of mechanical stress, whether by designed (flexible devices) or  
10 accidental (handling of the devices). The distribution can be varied to accommodate design requirements, such as the thickness of the cap, thickness of the substrate and amount of device flexibility needed.

In one embodiment, the spacer distribution is  
15 sufficient to maintain the height of the cavity without visibly effecting the emission uniformity of the OLED cells. Typically, a spacer distribution having an average distance between spacer particles of about 10 - 500 um is adequate in preventing the cap from contacting  
20 the OLED cells. Such a distribution along with the small size of the spacer particles ensures that their influence on emission uniformity is essentially invisible to the unaided human eye.

Alternatively, the spacer particles can be selectively located in the device region. The spacer particles, for example, can be selectively deposited in the non-active or non-emissive areas in the device  
5 region. Selective deposition of spacer particles is described in concurrently filed international patent application titled "Improved Encapsulation For Organic LED Device" (attorney docket number GR 99E 5160SG) , which is herein incorporated by reference for all  
10 purposes.

A sealing frame 235 for mounting the cap is prepared. The sealing frame, which surrounds the cell region, is about 0.5 - 2 mm in width. In one embodiment of the invention, a sealing post 280 is formed in the  
15 sealing frame region. The height of the sealing post is sufficient to form a cavity with the desired height. The sealing post, for example, comprises an adhesive for permanently sealing the cap to the device. Adhesives such as uv or thermal curable epoxy, acrylates, hot melt  
20 adhesives, or low melt inorganic materials (e.g., solder glass) can be used. Spacer particles 283 can be provided in the sealing post. The spacer particles can be provided in the sealing post to support the cap during the uncured phase of the adhesive in the sealing

post. The sealing post is formed using conventional techniques which include, for example, screen-printing, dispensing, or photolithography. Providing adhesives on the inner surface of the cap is also useful.

5 Alternatively, the sealing post can be formed on the inner surface of the cap instead of on the sealing frame.

Referring to Fig. 3, the cap is mounted on the substrate. The cap comprises, for example, a metal or  
10 glass. Other types of caps which protect the active components from the environment, such as ceramic or metallized foil caps, are also useful. Typically, the cap is about 20 - 200  $\mu\text{m}$  thick. The sealing post seals the cap, encapsulating the device. The cap forms a  
15 cavity 345, supported by spacer particles 270. The resulting device comprises a thickness ( $T_D$ ) < the width of the sealing frame ( $W_{SF}$ ). In one embodiment, the thickness of the device is < 1.0 mm. Preferably, the thickness of the device is < 0.5 mm.

20 Figs 4-5 show an alternative embodiment of the invention. Referring to Fig. 4, a substrate 201 prepared with OLED cells in the cell region 208 is provided. The OLED cells are formed from a stack comprising at least one having organic layer 210 between

first and second electrodes 205 and 215. Bond pads 250 which are coupled to the cells can be provided. In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, spacer particles 270 are randomly distributed in the cell  
5 region.

A cap sealing frame 235 is prepared for mounting a cap 460 preformed with a cavity. Preparation of the sealing frame includes patterning the substrate, if necessary, to form an area for depositing sealing frame  
10 material such as, for example, an adhesive. The preformed cavity cap comprises, for example, metal or glass. Other types of materials which protect the active components from the environment, such as ceramic, are also useful.

15 Referring to Fig. 5, the preformed cap is mounted on the sealing frame, encapsulating the device. Various techniques can be used to mount the cap. In one embodiment, an adhesive is used to mount the cap. Adhesives such as self-hardening adhesives, UV or  
20 thermal curable adhesives, or hot melt adhesives are useful. Other techniques, such as those employing low temperature solder materials, ultrasonic bonding, or welding techniques using inductance or laser welding,

are also useful. The spacer particles in the cell region provide additional support for the cap.

Figs. 6-7 show a process for forming an OLED device in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

5 Referring to Fig. 6, a thin substrate 201 of about 20 - 300 um thick is provided. The substrate may include a temporary support layer (not shown) to provide mechanical stability to the substrate during the fabrication process.

10 The OLED cells are formed from a stack comprising first and second electrodes 205 and 215 with at least one organic functional layer 210 there between. The electrodes can be patterned to form a pixelated OLED device. Bond pads 250 are provided to provide access to  
15 the OLED cells.

In one embodiment, support posts 672 are formed in non-active (non-emissive) portions of the cell region. Support posts 674 can also be formed in the sealing frame region 235 that surrounds the cell region.

20 Support posts are described in co-pending international patent application titled "Encapsulation Of A Device (attorney docket number 99E 1975), which is herein incorporated by reference for all purposes.

In one embodiment, the support posts are formed by depositing a spacer layer having the desired thickness on the substrate and patterning it to form support posts in the non-active areas and in the cap sealing frame region. The thickness of the support layer determines the height of the support posts. In one embodiment, the height of the support posts is sufficient to produce a cavity with the desired height. The height of the cavity is, for example, about 1 - 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .

In one embodiment, the support posts comprises a dielectric material to electrically isolate the active areas. The dielectric material can either be directly or indirectly patternable. Directly patternable materials include, for example, photopatternable or photosensitive materials such as photosensitive polyimide, photosensitive polybenzoxazole, photoresists, photoresists based on novolac systems, and dry film resist materials. Photoresists based on novolac systems are particularly useful since they can be cured and crosslinked to provide improved mechanical integrity over other types of non-curable resists. Indirectly patternable materials include, for example, spin-on glass materials, polyimide, polybenzoxazole, polyglutarimide, benzocyclobutene, polymers such as

polyethylene (PE), polystyrene (PS), polypropylene (PP), or inorganic materials such as  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ , and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ .

The support posts can be formed at various stages of the process flow. For example, the support posts can  
5 be formed before or after the formation of the first or second electrodes. In one embodiment, the support posts are formed after the formation of the first electrode.

Referring to Fig. 7, the cap is mounted on the substrate to encapsulate the device. In one embodiment,  
10 the cap comprises metal or glass. Other types of caps which protect the active components from the environment, such as ceramic or metallized foil caps, are also useful. The thickness of the cap is about 20 - 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . The cap can be mounted using, for example,  
15 an adhesive. The adhesive can be placed on the support posts or on the inner surface of the cap. Adhesives, such as self-hardening adhesives, UV or thermal curable adhesives, or hot melt adhesives, are useful to mount the cap. Other techniques, such as those employing low  
20 temperature solder materials, ultrasonic bonding, or welding techniques using inductance or laser welding, are also useful. The cap forms a cavity 345, supported by support posts.



In an alternative embodiment, a sealing post (as described in Fig. 3) is used to mount the cap. The sealing post, which comprises an adhesive with or without spacer particles, can be formed either in the sealing frame region 235 or on the inner surface of the cap. For applications employing a sealing post, support post 674 is not formed in the sealing frame region.

Figs 8-9 show another embodiment of the invention. Referring to Fig. 8, OLED cells are formed in the cell region of a thin substrate with support posts 672 in the non-active areas (as described in Fig. 6). A cap sealing frame 235 is prepared for mounting of a preformed cavity cap 860. The preformed cap comprises, for example, metal or glass. Other types of materials which protect the active components from the environment, such as ceramic, are also useful.

Referring to Fig. 9, the preformed cap 860 is mounted on the sealing frame, encapsulating the device. Various techniques can be used to mount the cap. In one embodiment, an adhesive is used to mount the cap. Adhesives such as self-hardening adhesives, UV or thermal curable adhesives, or hot melt adhesives are useful. Adhesives can also be placed on the support posts 672. Other techniques, such as those employing

low temperature solder materials, ultrasonic bonding, or welding techniques using inductance or laser welding, are also useful. The support posts in the cell region provide additional support for the cap.

5           In alternative embodiments, the spacers can be formed or deposited on the inner surface of the cap. The spacers can be formed in the portions of the inner surface of the cap that corresponds with the cell region on the substrate, for example, to accommodate, for  
10       example, the sealing post.

          Spacers can also be useful in providing support in other types of devices that employ cavity packages. Such devices include, for example, electrical devices, mechanical devices, electromechanical devices, or  
15       microelectromechanical systems (MEMS).

          While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to various embodiments, it will be recognized by those skilled in the art that modifications and changes may be made to the present  
20       invention without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. The scope of the invention should therefore be determined not with reference to the above description but with reference to the appended claims along with their full scope of equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A device comprising:
  - a substrate with a device region;
  - 5 a sealing frame surrounding the device region;
  - a cap mounted on the sealing frame to encapsulate the device, the cap creates a cavity over the device region;
  - spacers located in the device region to support the cap; and
  - 10 a thickness of the device ( $T_D$ ) less than a width of the sealing frame ( $W_{SF}$ ).
2. The device of claim 1 wherein the device region comprises OLED cells.
- 15 3. The device of claim 2 wherein  $W_{SF}$  is less than 2 mm.
4. The device of claim 3 wherein the substrate comprises a thickness of about 20 - 300  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- 20 5. The device of claim 2 wherein  $W_{SF}$  is less than 1 mm.
6. The device of claim 5 wherein the substrate comprises a thickness of about 20 - 300  $\mu\text{m}$ .

7. The device of claim 2 wherein  $W_{SF}$  is less than 0.5 mm.

5 8. The device of claim 7 wherein the substrate comprises a thickness of about 20 - 300  $\mu\text{m}$ .

9. The device of claim 2 wherein  $W_{SF}$  is about 0.5 - 2 mm.

10

10. The device of claim 9 wherein the substrate comprises a thickness of about 20 - 300  $\mu\text{m}$ .

11. The device of claim 1 wherein  $W_{SF}$  is less than 2 mm.

15

12. The device of claim 11 wherein the substrate comprises a thickness of about 20 - 300  $\mu\text{m}$ .

13. The device of claim 1 wherein  $W_{SF}$  is less than 1 mm.

20

14. The device of claim 13 wherein the substrate comprises a thickness of about 20 - 300  $\mu\text{m}$ .

15. The device of claim 1 wherein  $W_{SF}$  is less than 0.5 mm.

16. The device of claim 15 wherein the substrate  
5 comprises a thickness of about 20 - 300  $\mu\text{m}$ .

17. The device of claim 1 wherein  $W_{SF}$  is about 0.5 - 2 mm.

10 18. The device of claim 17 wherein the substrate  
comprises a thickness of about 20 - 300  $\mu\text{m}$ .

19. The device of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,  
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, or 18 wherein the spacers  
15 comprise spacer particles.

20. The device of claim 19 wherein the spacer particles  
are randomly distributed in the device region.

20 21. The device of claim 20 wherein the spacer particles  
comprise a non-conductive material.

22. The device of claim 21 wherein the spacer particles comprise a mean diameter to maintain a height of the cavity between the cap and substrate.

5 23. The device of claim 20 wherein the spacer particles comprise a mean diameter to maintain a height of the cavity between the cap and substrate.

24. The device of claim 19 wherein the spacer particles  
10 are selectively located distributed in the device region.

25. The device of claim 24 wherein the spacer particles are selectively located in non-active areas of the  
15 device region.

26. The device of claim 25 wherein the spacer particles comprise a non-conductive material.

20 27. The device of claim 26 wherein the spacer particles comprise a mean diameter to maintain a height of the cavity between the cap and substrate.

28. The device of claim 24 wherein the spacer particles comprise a mean diameter to maintain a height of the cavity between the cap and substrate.

5 29. The device of claim 25 wherein the spacer particles comprise a mean diameter to maintain a height of the cavity between the cap and substrate.

30. The device of claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,  
10 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, or 18 wherein the spacers comprise support posts.

31. The device of claim 30 wherein the support posts are located in non-active areas of the device region.

15

32. The device of claim 31 wherein the support posts comprise a non-conductive material.

33. The device of claim 30 wherein the support posts  
20 comprise a non-conductive material.

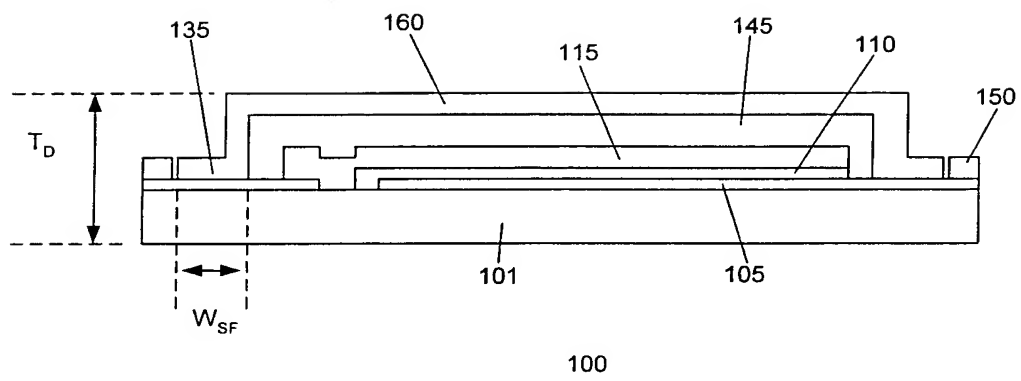


Fig. 1



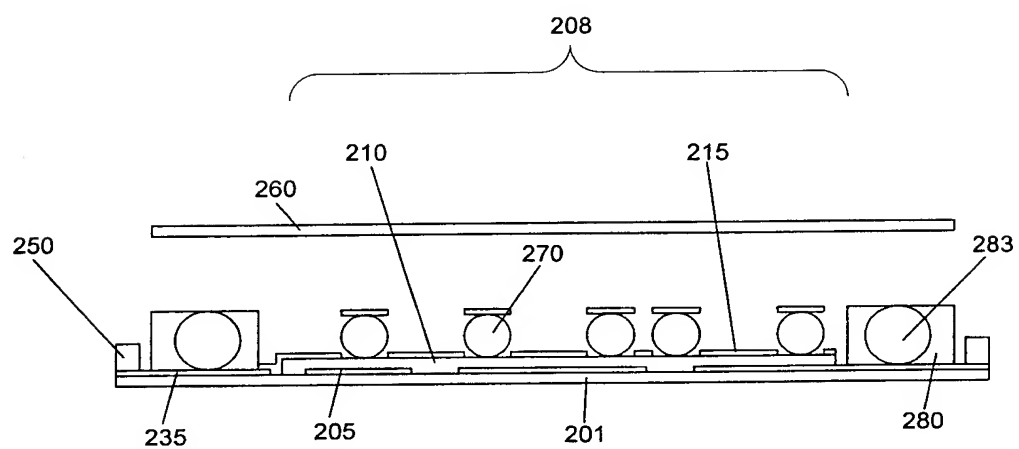


Fig. 2

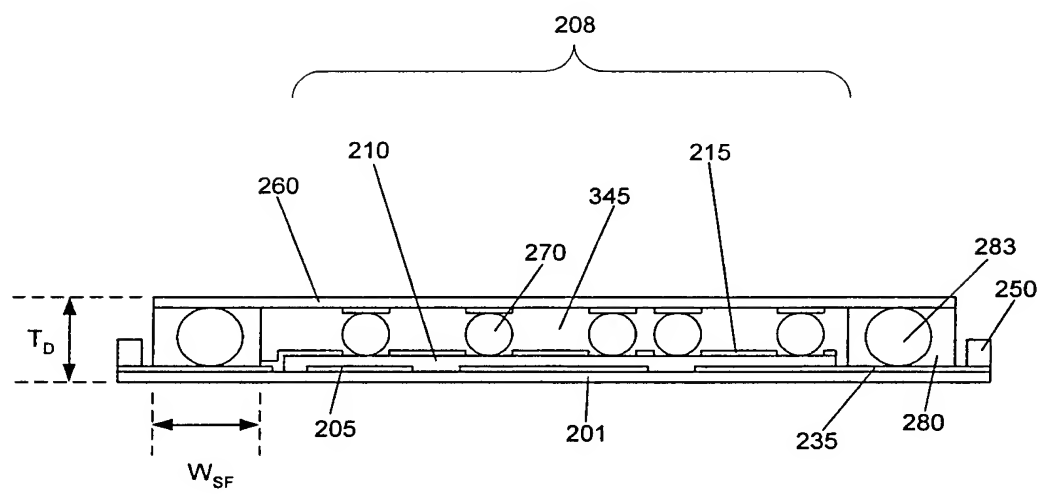


Fig. 3

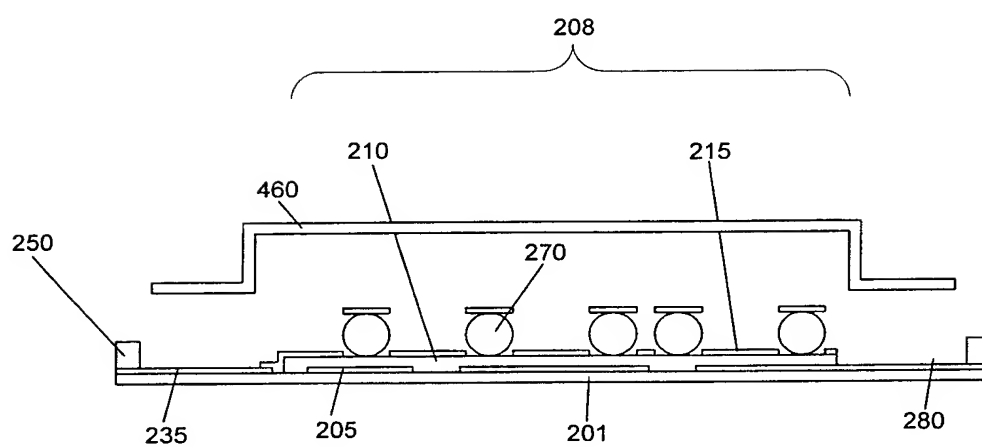


Fig. 4

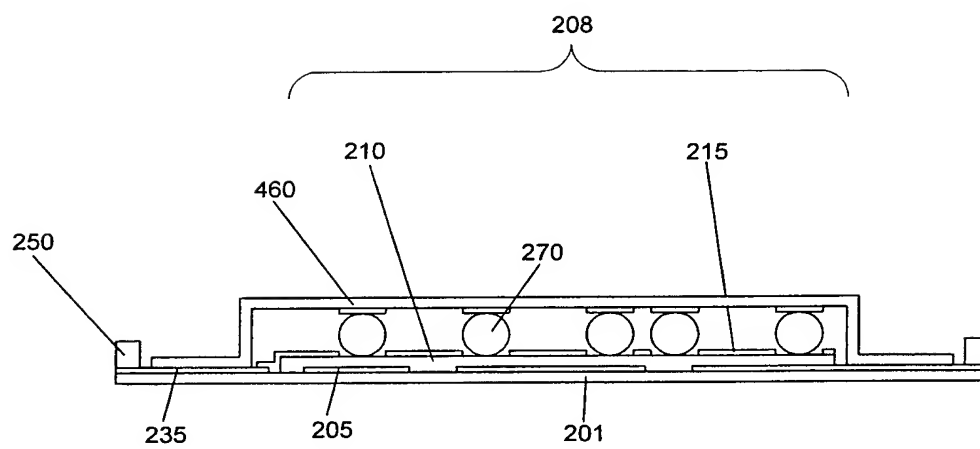


Fig. 5

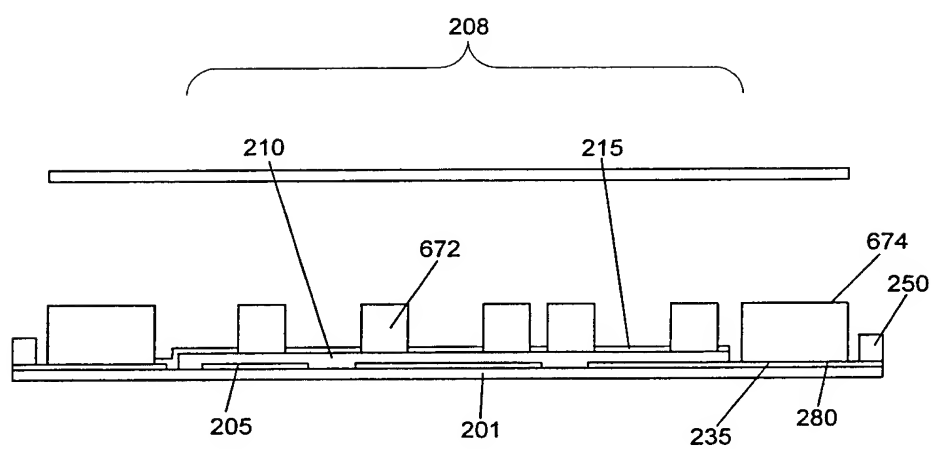


Fig. 6

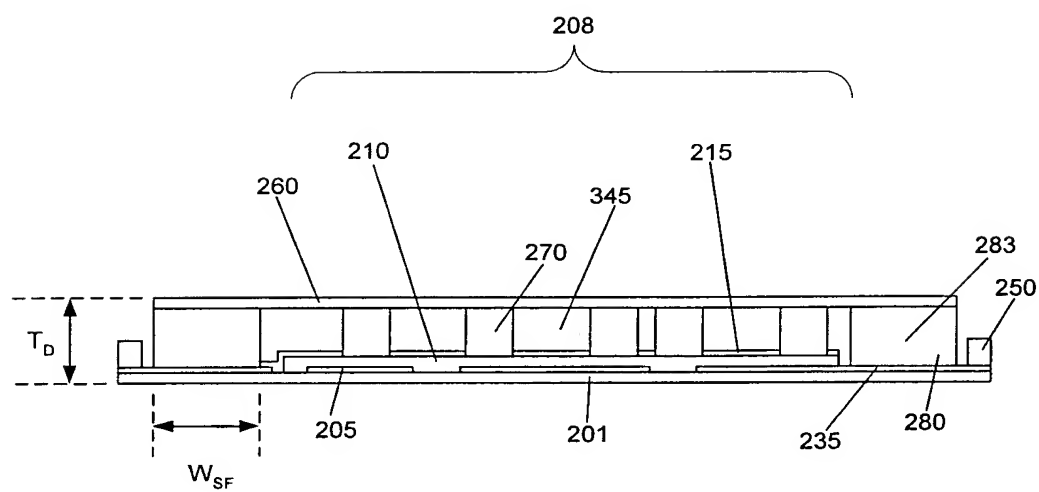


Fig. 7

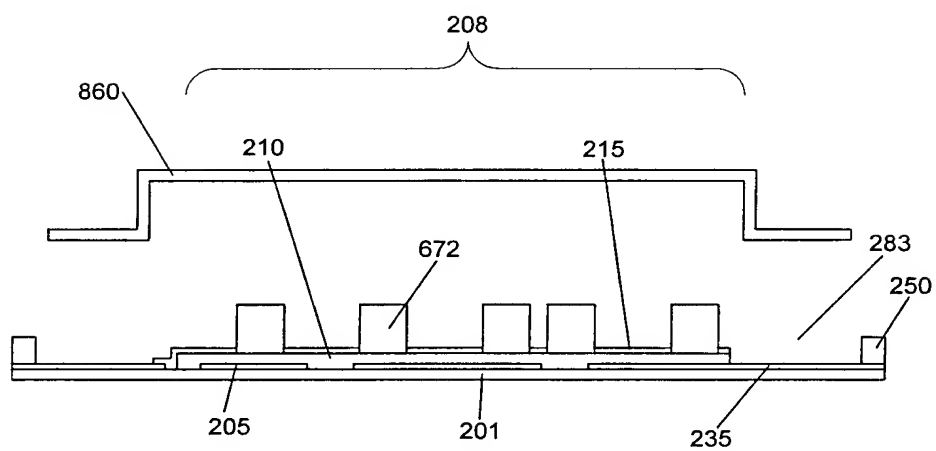


Fig. 8

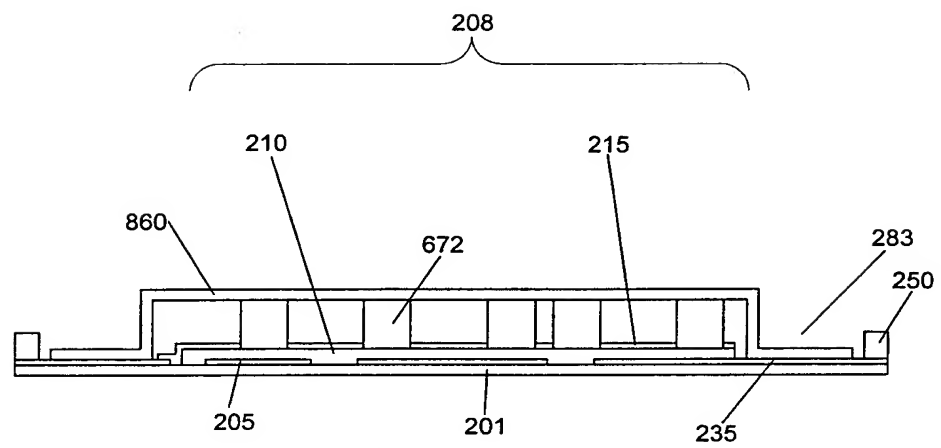


Fig. 9



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/SG 99/00146

## CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC<sup>7</sup>: G02F 1/1339

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC<sup>7</sup>: G02F, H05K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPODOC, WPI, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4640584 A (TSUBAKIMOTO et al.) 3 February 1987 (03.02.87) fig. 2; abstract.	1-33
X	DE 3716856 A (LICENTIA GMBH) 15 December 1987 (15.12.87) fig.; abstract.	1-33
X	US 5580619 A (SAKAI et al.) 3 December 1996 (03.12.96) figs.; abstract.	1-33
	----	

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

„A“ document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

„E“ earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

„L“ document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

„O“ document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

„P“ document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

„T“ later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

„X“ document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

„Y“ document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

„&amp;“ document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 September 2000 (07.09.2000)

Date of mailing of the international search report

12 March 2001 (12.03.2001)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AT

Austrian Patent Office

Kohlmarkt 8-10; A-1014 Vienna

Facsimile No. 1/53424/535

Authorized officer

MESA PASCASIO

Telephone No. 1/53424/327

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/SG 99/00146

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)			Publication date
DE	A1	3716856	15-12-1988	none			
DE	C2	3716856	01-06-1995				
US	A	4640584	03-02-1987	DE	A1	3510661	10-10-1985
				DE	C2	3510661	07-02-1991
				FR	A1	2561806	27-09-1985
				FR	B1	2561806	05-01-1990
				GB	A0	8507730	01-05-1985
				GB	A1	2157452	23-10-1985
				GB	B2	2157452	07-10-1987
				HK	A	1027/88	23-12-1988
				JP	A2	60200228	09-10-1985
				JP	B4	2057291	04-12-1990
				KR	B1	9102924	10-05-1991
				NL	A	8500848	16-10-1985
				SG	A	282/88	30-09-1988
US	A	5580619	03-12-1996	CN	A	1107234	23-08-1995
				EP	A1	653663	17-05-1995
				JP	A2	7140472	02-06-1995
				JP	B2	2698541	19-01-1998
				KR	B1	149201	15-10-1998
				KR	B1	184232	01-05-1999
				SG	A1	47077	20-03-1998
				US	A	5503932	02-04-1996
				JP	A2	8081561	26-03-1996
				JP	A2	11202348	30-07-1999
				JP	A2	00219744	08-08-2000
				JP	A2	00230053	22-08-2000
				JP	B2	3088069	18-09-2000
				US	A	5670257	23-09-1997